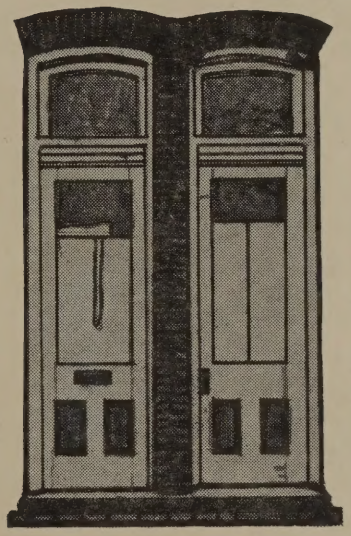
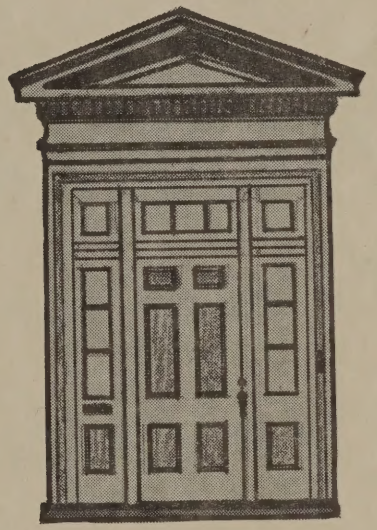
King Street School Centennial

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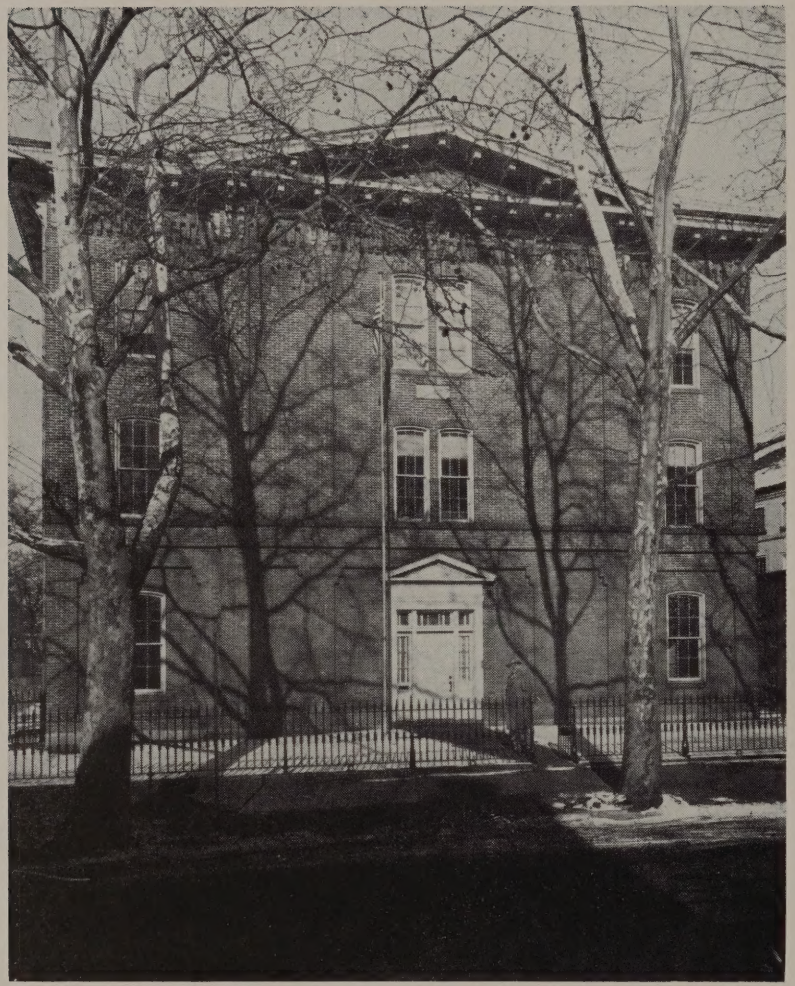
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KING STREET SCHOOL CENTENNIAL

1857 - 1957

CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA





DEDICATION

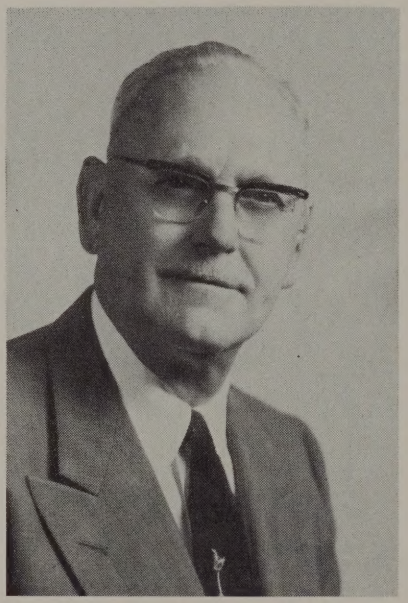
To all the teachers and pupils of King Street School — past and present — we respectfully dedicate this book.



FOREWORD

One hundred years of schools in the same building — a wonderful record! Memory and imagination parade before us the majestic shades of thousands of boys and girls from all stations of life trekking to school each year, growing into manhood and womanhood, and becoming the citizenry and leaders of the Chambersburg community — business men, lawyers, doctors, teachers, ministers, industrialists, etc., etc. This is the picture of a century of activity in the King Street School. Parents of parents, sons and daughters of sons and daughters — all attending the same school — all having common interests — all helping to provide and maintain facilities for the type of education recognized as an essential for life's success in a growing republic — all becoming an integral part of Chambersburg's history.

Many conscientious teachers devoted to the welfare of the boys and girls of King Street School also appear in this pageant of the century. These are men and women who gave unselfishly of their ability and strength in order that youth might be provided with character, learnings, and appreciations for the conflicts of life. We owe them a great debt of gratitude.



DR. J. FRANK FAUST
District Superintendent

As exemplified in this centennial celebration, thousands of loyal fathers and mothers of King Street's children have through the year manifested their active interest in and given their encouragement and support to the school program of King Street School. We hail them and thank them sincerely for their sympathy, cooperation, and help!

The impact of the King Street School on the affairs of Chambersburg and the surrounding community has been positive, forceful, and effective. Heartiest congratulations to pupils, parents, teachers, and school board members both past and present on a century of advancement.

J. Frank Faust
District Superintendent

KING STREET SCHOOL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES

Open House will be held April 9, 1957 from 6:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

EVERYBODY WELCOME !

OPEN HOUSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Joseph Zammito, Chairman
Mrs. Louise Miller
Miss Margaret Rahauser
Mrs. Arline Donahoe
Mrs. Lillian Tyner
Mrs. Eleanor Aird
Dr. Edson Powell
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rensch
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yoh
Mrs. Herbert Swartz
Mrs. Guy Long
Mr. Guy Long (Chairman Ex-Officio)
Mrs. Russell Broadwater
Mrs. H. M. Himelfarb
Mrs. Guy Patterson
Mrs. Charles Patterson
Mrs. Hubert C. Coy
Mrs. Jack Hamsher
Mrs. Nelson Frank

BOOKLET COMMITTEE

Mr. Edwin D. Strite, Jr., Chairman
Mr. Alden M. Reed
Mrs. Anna Belle Eberly
Miss Helen Barbour
Miss Joanne Bitner
Miss Rose Shoemaker
Mrs. Edwin D. Strite, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Emmons
Mr. Harold Helman
Mrs. Joseph J. East
Mr. Harry Frederick
Mr. Emmett Wagaman
Mr. Donald Cooper
Mrs. Paul Ambrose
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Snider, Jr.
Mr. Robert Criswell



P. T. A. OFFICERS—Mrs. Charles Patterson, Treasurer; Mrs. Ralph Snider, Jr., President; Mrs. Robert Barbour, Secretary; Mr. Guy Long, Vice-President.

King Street Parent-Teachers Association

By BETTY HULL SNIDER, President

The King Street Parent-Teachers Association was organized in the early 1930's. Mrs. Carlton Speer, its first President, relates the fact that at the first suggestion of such a program, the teacher-enthusiasm was a bit low, but after a little persuasion, it got its start and the ensuing years have proven its worth; and a fine spirit of cooperation has prevailed between parent and teacher.

PTA has several aims, which basically, can be reduced to two main objectives:

> "To bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child."

> "To develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social and spiritual education."

During the past quarter of a century the PTA at King has been endeavoring to do just that. In addition, it has made many material contributions to the school for the benefit of both pupil and teacher. Along this line it has purchased playground equipment, a ditto machine, a typewriter, a moving picture projector and screen, a bicycle rack, the part-purchase of a piano and the tuning of all pianos, the subscription to about twenty-five magazines for school use, the rental of films for the visual education program, and has made dental and patrol awards.

In addition to the above, it was also instrumental in securing the painting of the interior of the building and other necessary repairs.

The main sources of income for PTA projects have been through a portion of the dues, food and candy sales, rummage sales, benefit parties, etc. Also at one time a quilt was embroidered with names of interested patrons. Mrs. Speer remembers so well, she tells us, of going from door to door and the fine response of both parents and friends. The embroidery needles were clicking away for quite some time, but the fruits were worth it.

The PTA programs, held at designated intervals during the school year, usually deal with a subject which is pertinent to the growth and development of the child; and King Street is proud that it has never had to depend upon its children to provide the program and entertainment. It has been planned solely for mother and dad, while Johnny and Susie were home in bed (we hope); and many of Chambersburg's citizens have graciously shared in helping to make these programs a success.

King Street PTA exists to serve and to guide the parent-teacher-pupil triangle, and as long as it keeps first things first, it will continue to accomplish much good for the school.

We of the King Street PTA are proud of our school, and consider it an honor to sponsor its Centennial Celebration.

As one little fellow said, "Mommy, just think, my school's 100 years old and still living!"

Yes . . . It *is* still living, and we wouldn't be afraid to bet it will still be around for another 100 years, with proper care and necessary improvements.

Would you join us in singing, "Long live the KING"!



ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF CHAMBERSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Seated—Left to right: Miss Louise Mowery, Art Supervisor; Mrs. Mildred Bender, Librarian; Dr. J. Frank Faust, District Superintendent; Dr. Edson Powell, Administrative Assistant; J. Merle Kauffman, Secretary to Board; Mrs. Betty Sellers, R.N., School Nurse; Standing—Left to right: Harry Forbes, Assistant Music Supervisor; Wilmot Gabler, Psychologist; Mrs. Edith Yingst, Dental Hygienist; Thomas Drummond, Physical Education Supervisor; Paul Lucas, Music Supervisor; Mrs. Mary Houser, R.N., School Nurse; Alden Reed, Elementary Supervisor.

A History of King Street School

By HARRY M. FREDERICK and EMMETT E. WAGAMAN

(Committee note: In the brief time allotted, your Book Committee has attempted to compile as thorough a history of the King Street School as was possible under the circumstances. Much of the early information was obtained from old School Board minutes and records, some from old files of the Franklin Repository and the Valley Spirit, and some from personal recollections of members of the Committee. Because many of the older records appear to have been lost or destroyed much has probably been omitted.

We take this opportunity to thank Messrs. Harry M. Frederick and Emmett E. Wagaman whose many hours of tedious but fruitful research are reflected on the pages to follow. We hope that you will read with interest, as we did, that over the span of the last century King Street School has been used not only as a school, but as a hospital for both Union and Confederate troops during the Civil War, and as a center for the Franklin County rationing for a period during World War II.)

The first official indication that a new school was being considered by the Board of School Directors of Chambersburg came in May of 1856. The School Board which was responsible for initiating negotiations for the purchase of a building site had been elected at an organization meeting on May 7, 1856. Elected as officers were Washington Crooks, Esq., President; Dr. Samuel G. Lane, as Secretary; Jacob Henninger, as Treasurer; G. H. Merklein, Dr. J. L. Suesserott and Frederick S. Stambaugh, members.

This School Board met again on May 19, 1856, at which times, "it was resolved, after full discussion, that the amount of tax assessed for educational purposes be *four mills* on the dollar and resolved that a *special tax* of one mill on the dollar be levied for building purposes." This special tax, no doubt, was intended to provide funds for a new school building, for at this same meeting a committee of three directors was "appointed to examine sites for building a school house."

This committee reported at a meeting of the Board, held July 5th, that the following sites were considered and inspected:

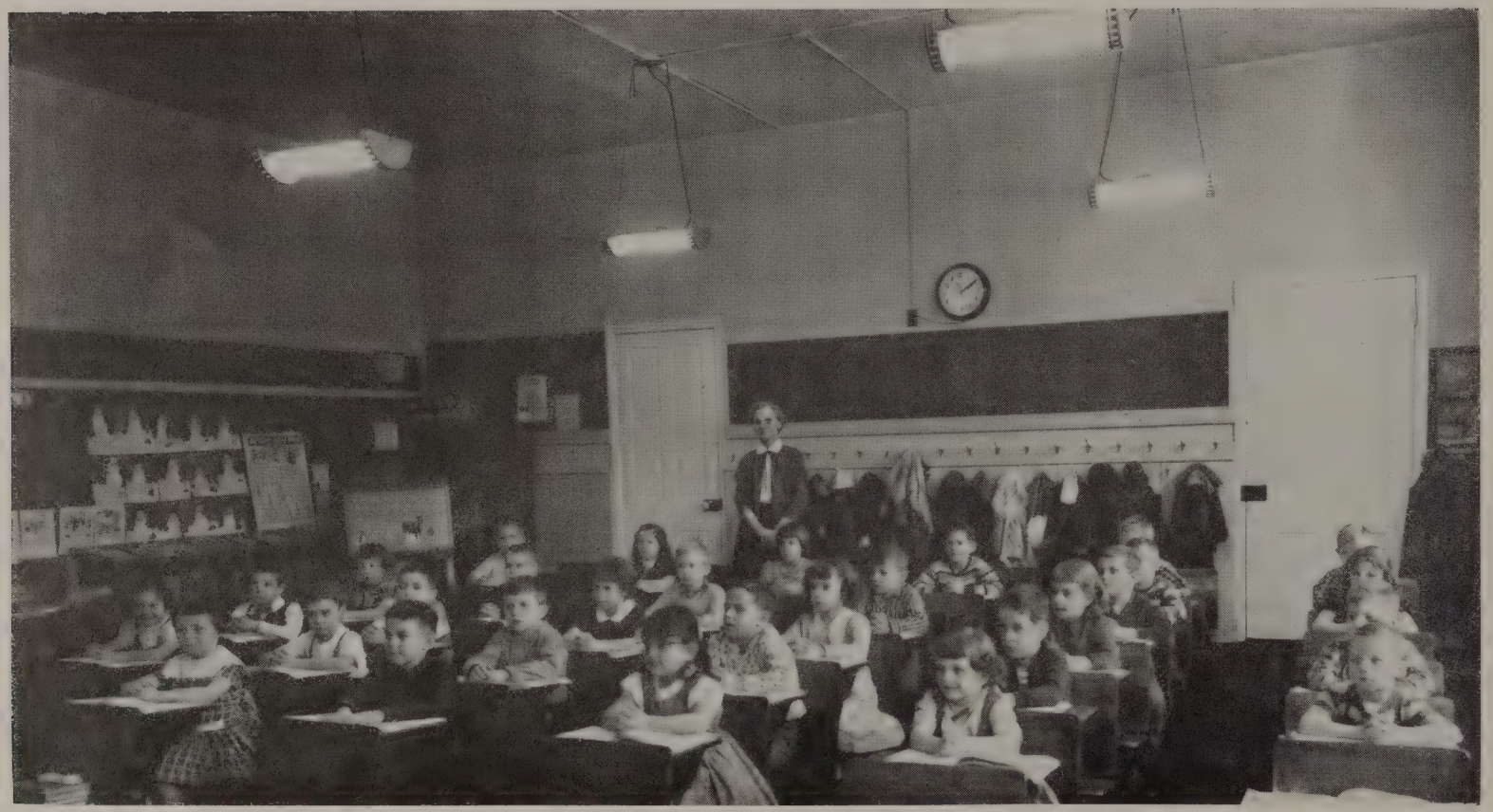
> "The Misses Denny refused to sell the orchard lot on the corner of Market Street and Franklin R. R. (now Lincoln Way East and Third Streets.)

Sites available were:

> Chambers Warehouse, corner of King Street and Franklin R. R., including building—$2,500.00.
>
> Lot of Jacob and Charles Oyster, adjoining jail, including stable—$3,000.00.
>
> Lot of Mr. Harmon, on King Street, west of Conococheague, buildings included—$1,050.00.
>
> Washabaugh Brewery, on King Street, East of Conococheague—$2,600.00."

After considering the available sites it was moved that the property of Messrs. Oyster (name later changed to Eyster) be bought for the erection of a School House, and that the meeting be adjourned to convene on July 7th.

It is not shown from the Board's minutes just what happened, but a snag was struck promptly in the purchase nego-



GRADE 1[1] TEACHER: MARGARET C. RAHAUSER

Darlene Allen, Roger Barnhart, Dale Byers, Kathy A. Cook, Winifred Cooper, Dennis Coover, Deborah J. Day, Delana Diehl, Alice Ervin, Jerry Gipe, Deborah Golden, Susan Gruver, Dian Gutshall, Patricia Guyer, Jack K. Hamsher, Douglas Hays, Charles Henry, Marsha Henry, Donna Higgins, Barry Hile, Joseph Ray Hoffman, John R. Isenberger, Merritt Johnston, Robert Logan, David Orris, Samuel C. Robertson, Thomas Schwartz, Paulette Simpson, John Straley, Margie Strite, Darryl Williams, William Wink, Allen Zimmerman.

tiations. At the adjourned meeting on July 7th, just two days later, the minutes reflect that "the motion to buy Oyster lot was withdrawn by mutual consent." Apparently the price factor was involved because three days later on July 10th a resolution was adopted to purchase the Oyster lot, if it could be had for $2,500.00.

Evidently the negotiations did not proceed smoothly and bitter feelings quickly developed, for the Board met again at the call of the President on August 2, 1856. The minutes of this meeting contain the following:

> "The following preamble and resolution moved by Secretary and seconded: Whereas, this Board has been inveigled by a series of misrepresentations into entering into negotiations with Messrs. Jacob and Charles Oyster for the purchase of a lot for the purpose of erecting a School House, and have been induced thereby to offer them an excessive price for said lot, and believing that justice to ourselves and to the community which we represent demand that we recede from the embarrassing situation in which we have placed ourselves; therefore, resolved, that we refuse to satisfy the proceedings taken in the negotiations for said lot; that we decline positively to purchase it, and are prepared and willing to abide by the legal consequences of our course."

The troubled waters evidently became calmer, for the minutes of a Board meeting held only four days later, August 6, 1856, show that Mr. Chas. Oyster appeared before the Board, gave such satisfaction to the Board as "exonerated himself and his father from the censure implied in the Preamble and Resolution offered at the last meeting of the Secy., the latter withdrew them by mutual consent."

It would appear that the School Board finally got the better of the "horse trading," because at this meeting Mr. Oyster agreed to guarantee the stable on the lot to be worth $800.00 as building material, to the School Board. A resolution was then adopted agreeing to pay Messrs. Oyster $2,500.00 for the lot and fixtures, and if the materials fell short of the value of $800.00, the deficiency was to be made up by Messrs. Oyster and would be credited upon the second payment on the lot.

Three days later, on August 9, 1856, an agreement embodying the foregoing, prepared by J. McDowell Sharpe, Esq., was duly signed by officers of the Board by the Messrs. Charles and Jacob Oyster, and a draft for $500.00 was issued to be paid to them as the first installment on the lot. There is no record of the building materials proving less valuable than guaranteed. Thus the site for the King Street School building, first priced at $3,000.00, was purchased for $2,500.00, with a guarantee of $800.00 worth of usable materials in the stable on the site, or a net cost of $1,700.00 to the taxpayers of Chambersburg.

It is readily understood why the School Directors desired to purchase this particular lot when it is known that they had secured a lot adjoining the County Jail in 1850 and had erected thereon a two-story brick building. This old school was known as the "Jail School," and was the first public school building erected in Chambersburg. That lot purchased from Levin Murphey for $250.00 had about 40 feet frontage on East King Street and extended northward about 256 feet. The Oyster lot would add about 84 feet frontage on East King Street and also extend northward 256 feet, with the present Central Avenue being the western boundary.

The purchase of the building site completed, the Board immediately turned to the tedious task of selecting plans, materials and builders. The records here again point out that the questions of cost and financing the erection of the building were considered as carefully as they were in the negotiations to purchase the lot.

At this same meeting on August 9, 1856 the Board resolved "to adopt the plan of the entire internal arrangement of No. 6, Class 4, of the Penna. School Architecture, and the exterior plan



GRADE 2[1] TEACHERS: ROSE ANN SHOEMAKER, ARLINE DONAHOE

Carlson Allen, Linda Ambrose, Patricia Ardinger, Donald Blair, William Britsch, David Cooper, Janis Cramer, John Emmons, Teresa Ewan, Cheryl Gillan, Marlin Golden, James Helman, William Henchey, Monty Higgins, Philip Darryl Hollar, Sharon Isenberger, Karen Klawansky, Ruth Lafans, James Lehman, Billie Rose Lesher, David Liggon, Alan Lowry, Linda Lynch, Deborah Maffitt, Ronald McKelvey, Andrew McLaren, Dennis Ott, Sharon Robertson, Allen Robison, Robert Schuchman, Shirley Seilhamer, Frederick Snider, Linda Spidel, Stephen Swartz, Guinn Unger, Rickey Zimmerman.

of No. 6, Class 4, of Penna. School Architecture, with such modification in details as may diminish the cost without materially affecting the general design." It was decided that the building should be of three stories, that the third story be unfinished and that pressed bricks be used on the front only. As the building now gives evidence, pressed bricks were not used.

The question of economy was probably foremost in the Board's mind when it was resolved further that "the Board would not issue proposals but would undertake the building of this House and employ competent mechanics to do the work, the Board furnishing the materials." A committee was appointed "to call upon mechanics, carpenters and masons, to ascertain what they will work for on building."

Monies for other expenditures were also probably considered for, at a meeting held August 13, 1856, four male and nine female teachers were elected. Topping this list were two male teachers, who were each voted the highest salaries of $30.00 per month, cash. The remaining eleven teachers were given smaller salaries.

Plans progressed and at a meeting held October 25, 1856 it was agreed to purchase lumber and proceed to work out frames, sash, doors, etc., for the building during the coming winter.

The next pressing problem reflected by old minutes was that of financing the construction. To investigate this problem a committee was appointed November 24th "to ascertain where money could be borrowed for building—the sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars." Probably this committee had difficulty in achieving its objectives, as on February 2, 1857 the President of the Board was delegated "to draw up a Bill, to present to the Legislature for its passage, authorizing the Directors of this district to borrow a sum of money not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars for the purpose of erecting a suitable School House and providing that the money thus borrowed shall be exempt from taxation." Similar action was taken on at least two later occasions and eventually the official copy of the bill was presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature. No record can be found that this bill ever passed the legislature but records do show that bonds, bearing 6% interest, were issued from time to time to local individuals and organizations, by the School Board.

At this latter meeting "it was unanimously agreed that a tax be assessed and levied on all objects, persons and property made or to be made taxable for State or County purposes, of four and one half mills for educational purposes and of one half mill as Special Tax for building purposes." The amount for tax thus levied was $4,333.20 and the amount of State appropriation received was $297.50, as reported at June 22, 1857 board meeting. During May, 1857, the old stable was torn down at a cost of $66.62 paid to John Forbes and a contract made with Henninger, Meade and Gillespie to take down the old school house to the foundation for $25.00. This was the jail school building erected in 1850, which was the first public school building erected in Chambersburg.

As with the purchase of the lot, difficulties now apparently arose in connection with the masonry contractor. For on July 13, 1857, the minutes report that a special meeting was held "to consider the difficulty between the Building Committee and Alexander Martin, the contractor for the mason work for the new school house, according to its plan and specifications." The committee reported that it had agreed with Martin upon the following terms, to wit: "that he will put up the stone work at $1.00 per perch, dressing range at $.50 cents per foot, lay brick at $3.37½ per thousand, finding the best sand, wood, burnt lime, scaffolding, etc." Martin, however, was claiming additional compensation for supplying the water used in the work, which the Board alleged and which "they had been informed by the masons who had put in proposals for the same work was without precedent." Mr. Martin then appeared before the Board and "was notified that the Board utterly refused to pay for the supply of water, and if he continues the work he would have to find the

water at his own proper cost, and they further notified him that they disapproved of the quality of sand he is using."

This controversy is gone into at some lengths because it resulted in a law suit by Martin against the School Board in the County Courts, in the October Term of Court, 1859. Judgment in the amount of $401.00 plus costs was eventually awarded Mr. Martin against the School Board, and in the latter part of 1859 Mr. Martin was paid $479.20 in satisfaction of his judgment. Thus, ended what is believed to be the first law suit against the Board of School Directors of Chambersburg. That the building remains whole and intact a century later is vivid testimony of the fact that the Board's insistence on high quality workmanship and materials was well worth the price of the litigation and the judgment rendered against it.

Returning to the early months of 1857 the Board was considering plans for the design of the front of the building. With this in mind an architect from Philadelphia, named Samuel Sloane, was consulted. At the February 21st meeting Mr. Sloane was employed to make a draft for the front of the building. After the building committee had visited the architect in Philadelphia they presented to a meeting of the Board on March 16, 1857, a Plan of Front Elevation, Plan of Flank Elevation, Plan of First Story, a Section Showing Framing of Roof, a Plan of Cupola and Plans of Brackets, etc. A motion to adopt the plan as presented was lost as there were some questions about the roof, the cupola and the front windows.

The next questions presented to the Board appear to have been the location and size of the new building. The minutes reflect considerable dispute as to both, but it was finally resolved to fix the front of the new building on a line with the county jail, and equidistant from the jail wall on the East and from Central Avenue on the West. The Board had decided earlier, on December 8, 1956, that the building should be 82½ feet front to back, and 60 feet wide, or if possible 80 feet by 60 feet, without affecting uniformity. The larger building was apparently decided upon, as it measures approximately 82 by 60 feet.

A few statistics concerning the school, as it stood after completion (and practically as it stands on this centennial date) should be of interest. The brick walls are 42 feet in height above stone foundation walls, and enclose three stories with 12 foot high ceilings in each story. The stone foundation walls on all four sides are 24 inches thick, with a wall of like thickness running through the center of the basement, from front to back. This latter wall supports a 15 inch thick central partition brick wall to the top of the building. These in turn support one end of 14 inch wide and 3 inch thick joists, which are 28 feet long, the other ends resting upon the outside stone and brick walls. These joists are exposed to view in the basement to support the first story floors, and it is assumed that similar joists support the second and third story floors.

But the use of this new building as a school house alone was to be interrupted shortly. Within a few brief years the Civil War broke out, and Chambersburg and King Street School were to play a prominent part.

In September, 1862 the forces of the Union and the Confederacy engaged in a bitter and bloody battle at Antietam about ten miles South of Hagerstown. Casualties on both sides were extremely heavy, and it became necessary to evacuate the wounded who could bear transportation to what were then relatively far away places. Union wounded were removed to hospitals in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Frederick and Hagerstown, Maryland, and to Chambersburg. About four hundred soldiers were brought here and quartered in Franklin Hall, the Academy and in King Street School.

It is not known exactly how many Union troops received hospital care at King Street School, nor do the minutes of the School Board reflect how many rooms of the school were used. The minutes of a meeting of the Board September 25, 1862 do



GRADE 3[1] TEACHER: LOUISE S. MILLER

Sandra Bigler, Sharon Brookens, John Brown, Ralph Brown, Charles Cook, Chester Edwards, Richard Ewan, Jeffrey Gipe, Thomas Guyer, James Hall, Jill Harglerode, Arlinda Henderson, Sharon Hile, Jeane Lucabaugh, Charles Lynch, Sarah Maffitt, Vickie McCleaf, Jo Ann Ott, Larry Ott, William Schnabel, Thomas Scott, Gregory Shaffer, Shirley Shaffer, Jerrid Short, Audrey Sollenberger, Gloria Sollenberger, Linda Strite, Dennis Uglow, Ray West, LaMar White, Gerald Worthington.



GRADE 4[1] TEACHER: ELEANORA E. AIRD

David Ardinger, Audrey Brown, Harry Cooper, Linda Cooper, Robert Cooper, Jeffrey Cramer, David Ellis, Mark Foutz, Donald Haller, Terry Heck, Patricia Helman, Robert Hockensmith, Marie Hoffman, Judy Isenberger, James Johns, Nancy Johns, Lula Keefer, Richard Keefer, Arnold Kelly, Teddy Kline, Nicholas Lesher, Harry Liggon, Katherine Logan, Ellen Long, Richard Long, Sarah Miller, Marie Nye, Linda Ott, Noreen Rensch, Darlene Rife, Shelley Robertson, Susan Rogers, Gerald Smith, Sharon Statler, Louise Swe gart, Betsy Yoh.

reveal, however, that a committee of three directors was appointed "to secure rooms instead of those taken for hospital in the new school house."

And at the December 18, 1862 Board meeting another committee was appointed "to make an estimate of damages resulting from the occupancy of the new school house by the U. S. for hospital use and that they make an effort to have the said school house vacated." This committee reported at the January 29, 1863 meeting that they had estimated that "the bill amounted to $511.50 and was certified to and approved by the proper military officers."

There are no minutes recorded of meetings between June 1, 1863 and August 27, 1863, but as every school child now knows it was during this period that General Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army marched North through Chambersburg to its defeat at Gettysburg on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. The Confederate troops were carrying wounded men because newspaper reports reveal that Lieutenant General Richard Stoddert Ewell, Commander of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, made it one of his first acts to seize the large public school house on King Street, adjoining the jail, for a hospital. This occurred June 24, 1863, less than one year after the School had been used for the same purpose for the Northern Armies.

Thus King Street School can boast of having been commandeered as a hospital for the wounded on both sides of the bitter conflict.

An interesting sidelight may be interjected at this time. The Board, on November 5, 1863 approved "the application of a number of teachers for a vacation of three days for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to participate in the dedication of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg on the 19th of November next." It was voted that all teachers who desired to go were permitted, and those teachers who did not desire to participate, were to continue as usual. It is not known how many teachers availed themselves of the opportunity — the occasion — President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The town of Chambersburg, however, was not yet to cease feeling the impact of the War Between the States. Since the history of the burning of Chambersburg is amply recorded in numerous documents, it suffices to say that on the Saturday morning of July 30, 1864 Confederate troops under the immediate command of General McCausland entered Chambersburg, and after refusal of the citizens of the town to pay the demanded tribute proceeded to burn the town. Although more than 300 buildings were destroyed, in value about three-fourths of the town, little damage was done in the proximity of the King Street School, which was in no way damaged by the holocaust. Nearness to the County Jail may have been a factor in its escape from the fire.

The impact of this War was felt not only by the people of the town and the school system, the minutes of the School Board disclose that the conduct of the pupils had also become a problem. On February 12, 1863 the conduct of the boys at the "New School House" (King Street) was discussed upon complaints of neighbors in the school's vicinity. The Secretary was thereupon ordered to notify the boys that they would be expelled from school if there is a repetition of such conduct.

The boys must have continued to misbehave, and the Board apparently did not place the blame on them alone, for at a meeting held April 21, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

> "That the Secretary of the Board be directed to notify the teachers at the Public School Building on King Street, that they will be held severally responsible for any interruption, or annoyance to the citizens living in the neighborhood on the part of their pupils, and that in future, Teachers failing to exercise proper restraint

upon their pupils in this respect, will be subject to summary dismissal."

Although there are records of both teachers and pupils being summoned before the board after this order, there is no record of dismissal of either pupil or teacher. Perhaps, boys were boys, then as now.

With the ending of the Civil War attention was given to completing the third floor of the building. It was decided at the regular meeting of the Board July 13, 1865 as follows: "the Board ordered that a room on the third story of the School Building on King Street should be finished to be used for school purposes provided the School House on Fourth St. can be sold in time to have the said room finished and ready for use at the commencement of the next term." The building in Fourth Street was valued at $450.00 by the Directors, but a report to the Board Meeting on July 28, 1865 stated that it was sold at public sale July 22nd to Nicholas Frederick for $554.00. This was the double brick dwelling house, now standing, immediately south of the larger brick, four room school house on South Fourth Street.

The third story room in King Street School was accordingly finished at a cost specified at $551.21, leaving a balance for the treasury of $3.79.

In 1859 the Catherine Street (or Carrstown) School House was sold at public sale to Chas. F. Miller and David F. Lehman for the sum of $800.00. Mr. Miller gave two notes for the purchase of this property, these being the notes that figured in the payment of the judgment of the masonry contrator, Alexander Martin. The Carrstown (or Kerrstown) School was probably the first male high school. This school was then transferred to King Street and occupied the two rooms at the North end of the third floor. In September, 1893 the male and female high schools were integrated in the West Washington Street School House.

During this period an interesting note is found in the minutes, showing the monthly salaries paid to Chambersburg teachers in the 1870's. June 16, 1874—"The Board by unanimous vote, fixed the monthly salaries of the teachers as follows:

"Miss Reynolds—$77; Mr. Robertson—$60; Miss Snider—$50; Miss Narding—$35; Miss Heck—$35; Miss Flinder—$35; Miss White—$40; Mr. Hockenberry—$77; Mr. McFadden—$66; Mr. McElwain—$60; Miss Welsh—$35; Miss Work—$50; Miss Mill—$35; Miss E. K. Worley—$40; Miss I. B. Worley—$35; Miss Gilbert—$43; Miss Mason—$35; Miss Over—$35; Miss Eckhart—$38; Miss Brand—$40; Mr. Gelwix—$55. Signed, J. T. Snider, Sec'y."

This school has also served as the headquarters for various administrative offices of the Chambersburg school system. In 1884, the office of Superintendent of Schools for Chambersburg was created and was located for a time in the present vestibule of the King Street School Building. In the summer of 1924 the Administrative Office was removed from the present Junior High School on East Queen Street to the class room on the southwest side of King Street School. This room was used not only as the Superintendent's Office, but also as a meeting room for the Board of School Directors.

At this time Mr. U. L. Gordy was the Superintendent of Chambersburg Schools. Many readers will remember him for his friendliness to all. Miss Helen Barbour (now a King Street teacher) was his secretary. She was succeeded by Miss Rosalie Shatzer, Miss Helen McCleary and Miss Mildred Seibert. During this period, teachers recall, that on pay day they had to go to the jewelry store of Mr. C. A. Shinneman, who was Treasurer of the School Board, and whose store was on North Main Street, where they had to sign a receipt before they received their pay check.

The Administrative Office remained at King Street until



GRADE 5[1] TEACHER: HELEN BARBOUR

Mary Louise Barbour, Carol Bartle, Larry Beers, Harold Blair, Raymond Brown, Robert Cline, Esther Comp, Sandra Cooke, Carolyn Courtney, Jo Ann Craig, Lawrence Cuff, Barry Fahnestock, Jenny Ford, Robert Frey, Beth Good, Gary Grove, Betty Helm, Lee Himelfarb, Ralph Horne, William Hull, Marlene Parson, Jack Patterson, Freddy Reasner, Donald Ridgley, Vicki Robertson, Kenneth Seiders, Dennis Simpson, Faye Smith, Peggy Umbrell, William Williams, Joyce Wink.



GRADE 5[2] TEACHER: JOANNE L. BITNER

Ellis Barnhart, William Bittinger, Nancy Booth, Louise Brown, Judith Cook, Donna Coy, Joe Craig, Sharon Diehl, Douglas Frank, Samuel Garnes, Janet Gossert, Barbara Gruver, David Heck, Fay Higgins, Terry Horn, Ronald Horton, Gregory Kugler, Bonnie Lynch, George Martin, Peggy Nitterhouse, Mildred Parson, Michael Patterson, Sharon Rosenberry, Judith Schnabel, Margaret Shaffer, Helen Shriver, Sharon Smith, Lucien Stoner, David Wauls, Jacquline Wolfe, Joy Zammito, Diana Zimmerman.

January, 1941, when it was removed to the Chambersburg High School Building.

From the year 1923 until the early 1930's a class known as "Special Eighth Grade" was also conducted. Pupils for this grade were selected from the various grade schools throughout the town. Subjects such as Latin and Algebra were taught in addition to the regular curriculum. To assist the Grade School teachers, these extra subjects were usually taught by practice teachers from Wilson College.

As in the Civil War, King Street played a small part in World War II, when it was used in 1941 and 1942 as a center for Franklin County rationing, which as almost all remember was responsible for the rationing of sugar, gas, tires, some shoes, etc.

As noted earlier, the building stands today much the same as it did after completion almost a century ago. In 1938 a hard top bituminous surface was applied to the playground area, thus eliminating the muddy playground area which prevailed during the wet, freezing or thawing weather, when the pupils would be prevented from using the grounds during recess. This was the first use of this type of surface on Chambersburg playgrounds.

Outside toilets were the only facilities available until some time after November 29, 1912, when the Borough issued permit No. 808 for sewer service to Rhodes Bros. for this building. But it was some time later when the toilet facilities were installed in the southern part of the basement.

In the early 1920's the expanding school population created a problem as to the maintenance of the increasing number of classrooms and buildings in Chambersburg. To combat this situation Mr. M. R. Rhodes was employed as a part time superintendent of buildings, and he served in this capacity until his death in 1926. To continue this program, and looking forward to the planned addition to the High School erected in 1910, the School Board elected a full time superintendent of buildings and supplies as of July 1, 1927. This was Mr. Harry M. Frederick, who later became Secretary of the Board of School Directors.

Under Mr. Frederick's supervision and that of his successors in office a policy was adopted to place all five public school buildings in Chambersburg in good physical condition, both as a sound business procedure and in anticipation of a considerable expenditure for a proposed new High School building, which was erected in 1930 and 1931. A schedule was set up for painting the exteriors of all school buildings, and King Street was painted in 1932. During the process of painting all broken glass, defective wood or metal parts were replaced and finished to match the surrounding surfaces.

The depression days made an impact on the proposed schedule of repairs and improvements. However, with help from the Federal Government in the form of the Civil Works Administration all necessary maintenance of buildings continued. In 1934 the tin roof of the school was painted, and all exterior brickwork was repointed with new cement mortar and all defaced bricks were replaced.

In the following year Mary B. Sharpe and Stevens Schools were renovated inside. On September 9, 1937 the superintendent of buildings included in his monthly report to the School Board the following recommendations:

> "It is sincerely hoped that this Board will consider the completion next year of the project begun at Franklin this year, following with improvements and interior painting of Buchanan in 1939 and modernization of King in 1940."

The proposed work on Franklin and Buchanan Schools was eventually completed. This left only King Street School to be

modernized. Although over fifteen years have passed the contemplated modernization has become a reality on paper only. Lawrie and Green, Harrisburg architects, were employed to make drawings for the proposed changes, all of which were to have been to the interior of the building. These plans called for two fireproof stairways leading east and west from a new central hall in the building from all three floors. This installation would have replaced the two wooden stairways at the front of the building and would have eliminated the need for the present fire escapes on the outside. This plan would have removed the necessity of teachers and pupils going through other class rooms on the second and third floors to enter their own rooms, since access to all twelve rooms would have been from the new stairway halls.

All new lavatories would have been installed on the several floors, taking them out of their present basement locations. New floors, new lights, complete refinishing of all ceilings, walls, wood work and furniture were included in the project.

The architects' plans were approved by the School Board and submitted to the Department of Public Instruction in Harrisburg. For some reason nothing further has been heard about the proposed modernization.

Thus it stands today, an ancient, venerable and sturdy structure, weathering a century of wars, peace, depression and prosperity. King Street School has outlived many of its teachers and pupils, and will probably last to survive many of the living today. The community should have good reason to be proud of King Street School's contributions not only to education but to the betterment and welfare of the community during the past one hundred years.

* * *

Education—A debt due from present to future generations.—George Peabody.

CHAMBERSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

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GRADE 6[1] TEACHER: LILLIAN S. TYNER

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GRADE 6[2] TEACHER: ANNA BELLE EBERLY

Rodney Broadwater, Barry Brown, Charles Deeter, Joseph East, Lewis Goshen, Ann Haller, Shirley Hays, Richard Henchey, Dennis High, Louise Hoffman, Mary Johns, Tyrone Kelly, Michael Knepper, Darlene Lader, Brenda Lensbower, John Long, Betty Lynch, Leonard Maffitt, Robert McGowan, John McKenzie, Larry Miley, Robert Mitchell, Richard Nixon, Larry Rosenberry, Roberta Schnabel, Sherry Wolfe, Jack Wolff.

Recollections of King Street School - 1888-90

By A FORMER SCHOLAR OF . . . YEARS AGO, A. J. WHITE HUTTON

"And he wolde gladly teche"

The above quotation from the Canterbury Tales describing in the Ancient English Chaucer, the faithful teacher, comes readily to mind as one reflects on the teachers of our public schools, not only of yesterday but of the present period.

Concerning the host who have taught at the King Street School in my experience there comes the figure of David McFadden, a devout man and a great Bible student. He died in the early 80's and I recall him for when in the years 1888-1890 I was transferred to the King Street Building, his memory was still fresh. My first teacher was Mr. Cashman (Thomas W.), dubbed by the scholars "Tommie," however, as you can well understand, behind his back howbeit very affectionately by the student body and with considerable awe for Mr. Cashman was a strict disciplinarian and a firm believer in "spare the rod and spoil the child" as a part of the curriculum, yet a kindly person and a competent teacher.

In these days his two assistants were Miss Ada White and Miss Elizabeth Wickey, the latter always known and spoken of with great affection as Miss Lizzie.

There comes to memory also Miss Mary Eliza Work a teacher of long experience, a woman of culture and refinement, somewhat superannuated in my day and a little eccentric but able and respected. (It is our fondest hope and earnest prayer that the Good Lord will forgive all and sundry annoyances to which alas we often subjected this patient woman.)

Mr. McElwain (Robert W.) taught in the large room on the top floor, southwest, to the east of which was another large room occupied by the higher grade and which became known as the Boys High School. Over this school Mr. Samuel Gelwix presided. There was a connecting door and Mr. McElwain and Mr. Gelwix together superintended the ebb and flow of these two rooms. I did not attend under Mr. Gelwix as at the conclusion of my term with Mr. McElwain a transfer was made to the Chambersburg Academy.

Mr. McElwain was an inspiring teacher, a man of even temperament and good humor and a lover of the English Classics. It was a real joy to the entire school when it came to the Friday afternoons when Mr. McElwain devoted the larger portion of the time to select readings from his favorites.

On this Centennial we stand at attention and salute these great teachers and predecessors and successors in the sacred trust and may this humble tribute express in a small measure our profound debt of gratitude to all of them who have so gladly taught.

Congratulations to those who have had the courage, faith and hardihood to plan and carry out so successfully this observance, for it is well to remember in these days of debt, doubt and uncertainty to adhere to the traditions and to cherish the memory of those who have so nobly wrought in our great public school system, and whose lives "without visible symbol" have become woven "into the stuff of other men's lives," and be it remembered that no architect can contrive and no authority can create the noble traditions that surround a building dedicated to the cause of free education for one hundred years.

Teachers of King Street School

In listing the following names of teachers who have served at King Street School, it was not our intention to forget anyone. However, as is so often the case, sources of information fail. Such was the case here. Accurate school personnel records, and records in nearly every other professional field, were not always kept as efficiently as today's need demands. Hence, our picture is not as accurate or complete as we would like it to be.

In addition to written records, memories of the "old-timers" were tapped for further information. They remembered that many teachers were known by their first names, as Miss Anna, Miss Elizabeth, or Miss Rebecca.

To each of these public servants who has devoted his life to the building of other lives, we give our devout thanks; knowing that if any have been overlooked, they would forgive us as graciously as they performed their duties in our school. Truly, they lived for the tomorrow pictured here:

TOMORROW

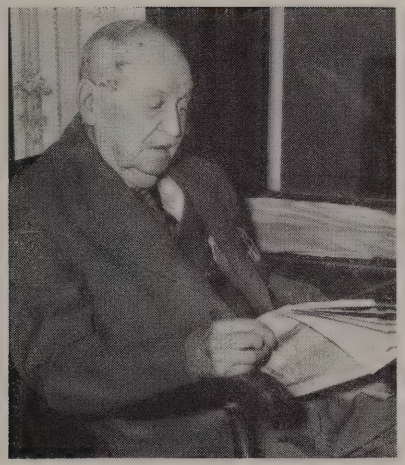
I saw tomorrow marching by
On little children's feet;
Within their forms and faces read
Her prophesy complete.

I saw tomorrow look at me
From little children's eyes;
And thought how carefully we'd teach—
If we were wise.

MYRTLE BURGER

Eleanora Aird 1946-57
Helen Ausherman 1926-28
Helen Barbour 1933-57
Helen Sellers Bard 19- -22
*Margaret Barry 1914-15
Boyd Bedlyon 1948-49
Joanne Bitner 1956-57
Grace Biecher 1942-48
*Louise Boyer 1936-37
*Mary Britton 1923
*Edna Brown 1933-37
Frank Cashman 1940-41
*T. W. Cashman 1880's
Linnie Coover 1913-16
Marian Mackey Cromwell....1930-43
Helen Crouse 1944-46
*Pauline Culbertson 1914-15
Helen Burkhart Doll 1933-41
Anna Belle Eberly 1925-57
Seibert Eberly 1923
Rose Ely 1933-35
Ada Ensminger 1918-20
*Eliza Eyster 1893-1931
*Kathryn Eyster 1889-1921
*Annie S. Flinder 1880's
Ethel Fogelsanger 1948-54
Adaleine Hollinger Foreman 1936-39
Mildred Freidinger 1948-
*Samuel Gelwix 1880's
*Mr. Gluck 1890's
Mary Miller Hafer 1929-33
*Bertha D. Heart 1933-44
*Charlotte Heck 1880's
*May Hockenberry 1889-90
*W. H. Hockenberry 1880's
Rilla B. Huber 1903
Ethel Jones 1921-22
Gladys Jones 1937-48
Grace Jones 1922-25
Leroy Killinger, Principal 1941-53
*Zoe Kittinger 1913-14
*Sarah Kuhn 1890's
*Grace V. Kyle, Principal 1928-42
*John Leininger 1909-10
*Suzanne Lentz 19-
Helen Maxheimer 1926-30
*L. P. McDowell 1885-86
*Robert McElwain 1890's
*Davy McFadden 1880's
*Cora McKeehan 1913-32
*Annie Miller 1890's
Caroline Miller 1931-55
Louise S. Miller 1924-57
Bruce Montgomery 1946-53
Blanche Myers 1923-29
*Jenny Over 1880's
Wendell Peterson 1951-54
Margaret Rahauser 1929-57
Alden Reed, Principal 1953-56
*Minnie Reigner 1890's
*Rebecca Seibert 1886-1924
Mary Shaffer 1913-14
*J. H. Shank, Principal 19 -23
*Rebecca Shively 1890's
Rose Ann Shoemaker 1943-57
Elva Hutton Shull 1901-07
H. J. Shuman 1913-15
Robert Smawley 1950-51
Isabel Snyder 1941-56
*Margaret Snyder 1914-15
Virginia Stoner 1941-43
*Alice Tritle 1914-15
Lillian Tyner 1956-57
Ruth Metz Walter 1944-46
*B. M. Washinger, Principal..1914-31
Maeda K. Weicht 1924-26
*Elizabeth Wiche 1880-90's
Miriam Wiestling 1946-48
*Ada White 1890's
Helen Wingert 1948-49
*Olive Wingert 1890's
Ruth Wingert 1916-18
*Elizabeth Wolf 1931-33
Blanche Woodall 1914-24
*Mary E. (Mollie) Work 1880's
*Ida Worley 1914-15
Helen Yotter 1923-24

* denotes deceased.

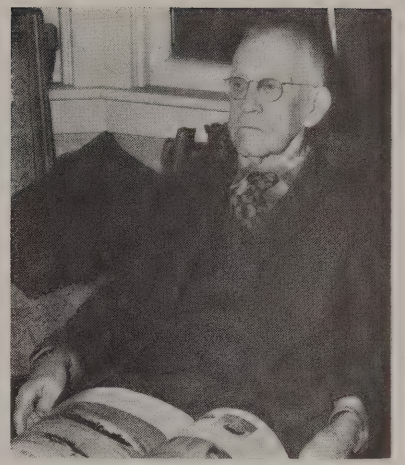


MR. CHARLES LINDNER

Reminiscences of Two Oldest Living Alumni

To the best of our knowledge King Street School's two oldest living alumni are Mr. Robert Criswell, local orchardist, who resides at 12 North Second Street, and Mr. Charles Lindner, of 58 North Main Street.

Mr. Lindner, who will be 90 years old in November, 1957, has many recollections of his years at King Street. The two teachers brought to his memory are Molly Work, "who could certainly handle the boys," and Samuel Gelwicks. The main subjects, he tells us, were reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, taught to the tune of a stick "three feet long and thick as a finger." Quoting Mr. Lindner, "The school was crowded and all desks were filled; if you were absent for a day you sat on one of the extra benches waiting for a vacancy."



MR. ROBERT CRISWELL

Mr. Criswell, who just recently celebrated his 88th birthday, can call very vividly to memory his school days at King Street. The teacher who stands out in his memory is Davey McFadden. He relates an interesting little incident about the time the School Directors were coming to visit. Mr. McFadden, wanting to make a good impression, has assigned each student a specific question and had coached him very thoroughly in the correct answer. The day for the visit arrived and everything was going along very well, until it was "Johnny's" turn, and then Johnny spoiled it all by blurting out "That ain't my question."

Both Mr. Lindner and Mr. Criswell stated that the girls and boys were separated in Class as well as on the playground, with a high board fence, running down through the middle of the school yard. The toilets were clear at the end of the school lot along the alley.

At the time Mr. Lindner and Mr. Criswell attended King Street, both the grammar school and the high school were quartered in the building. Mr. Lindner recalls that "big fellows with mustaches were among the graduates."

It is wonderful to have lived such a long and fruitful life as these two gentlemen, and to be able to recall memories of bygone days; and it is with pleasure that this honor is bestowed upon them as King Street School's oldest "boys."

* * * * *

To the best of our knowledge, eighty-eight year old Mrs. Annie Feldman Owens of Haddonfield, New Jersey, is the oldest living female pupil who attended King Street School.

"How Dear To My Heart"

By MRS. CECELIA BROWN NULL

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood, when fond recollection presents them to view.

It was September 1876 that my father took me to Squire John Seiders' office in the Shenafield dwelling on East King St. for a note of admission to the primary room of King Street School, taught by Miss Annie Flinder, next to the jail.

Dan Flacks' grocery on the northeast corner of Main and King Sts. was where the pupils bought mozies for 1 ct. each. They were made of molasses and molded in fluted tins.

The Shenafields were tailors and made men's clothing. Squire Seiders was Secretary of the School Board.

Next came Lemuel King's carriage shop, etc., to the corner of the alley. On the east side of the alley was the entrance to the school yard. Then the school building. All boys on west side. Primary teacher, Miss Jennie Over . . . Miss Mary Work, teacher of second grade on second floor . . . assistant, Miss Ada White. Mr. McFadden, who used crutches (but could handle boys), Mr. Robert McElwaine, Mr. W. H. Hockenberry and Mr. Samuel Gelwix, teachers in Boys' High.

There was a high board fence between the boys' and girls' school yard. If their ball came over to the girls' yard, a boy would call over in a savage tone, "Throw that ball over here." Of course, we did. We were afraid of boys. They were supposed to play "hooky" from school and go swimming at "Bloody Rock," along the Conococheague Creek, and play devil cards and called girls "sissies."

There was no sociability between the boys' and girls' school. We went to school to learn "readin,' writin' and 'rithmetic, taught to the tune of a hickory stick" . . . when *we* were a couple o' kids."

The school board started a German school. Miss Lydia Richter was the teacher. Any pupil who desired to study German could go from 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. The class was held on alternate mornings, at King Street School and all Saturday A.M. On other mornings it was held at the Washington Street School building. I learned to read and write German script. We bought all our own school books in those days.

The School Board later discontinued the German class, much to the grief of the pupils. Miss Richter was a fine German teacher.

In Miss Flinder's room we each had a slate with a sponge on the end of a string to dampen and clean our slate. The room was heated by a large pot-bellied stove in winter. A bucket of large lumps of coal beside it, which if necessary, could be fed by teacher or pupil.

Once each month the rules and regulations which were on a printed sheet, tacked on the wall, were read aloud by one of the pupils.

Once a month we received a report sheet (the perfect mark was 5) to take home for our parents to sign and be returned, so the parents knew of your standing in the class.

Miss Annie had a large flat ruler, and if you chewed gum, talked to your seat-mate or ate anything during school hours, you were called to her desk, and she applied the ruler to the palm of your hand. If you were tardy, you were kept in after school.

A couple of school directors visited the school at certain times; among them was Jacob Snider who kept a book store on the east side of the Diamond. He always came for our oral examination day and for promotion to the next school. The pupils would bring flowers and every available space had a vase of flowers for examination day the last week of May.

On the next September, when school opened, a School Director would come and take the class to the new teacher.

Miss Adaline Miller taught the second grade upstairs. Her

assistant was Miss Laura Eckhardt. She held her class in the recitation room. Also, we were sent to that room for disobedience until Miss Adaline had time to come with her large flat ruler. She would order you to stand. Then she would draw your skirts around tight and give you a "whaling." It's good we wore quilted petticoats in the winter. It eased our hurt.

Miss Adaline taught us long and short division, mental and oral arithmetic and penmanship. Also we had calisthentic exercises on Friday to teach us health.

We had large classes who came to front of school before the teacher's desk to recite. A pupil could only be head of her class for one week, when she had to go to the foot; she soon trapped up to the head. Some pupils were always at the foot. We took lessons home to study each evening by the light of a kerosene lamp.

Miss Adaline had a large copper bell (or brass), which she rang from the second floor window for the recess period in the school yard. We played hop-skotch or joined in a large ring, sang go around and round the Mulberry bush, or the Farmer in the Dell. Also some of the smaller girls would turn the rope for the big girls to jump rope . . . Emma Gable, Nettie Gable, Kit Gillespie, Lucy Shuman, Eliza Shuman . . . all now have passed away.

There was a hydrant in the school yard, and a large wooden bucket with pint tins bobbing on top of the water, where the girls took their turns for a drink of water, waiting for the bell to ring that recess was at an end.

My next promotion was to Miss Jennie Gilbert's room, down stairs to north corner of the building. Each teacher had a short devotional period before the roll call in the morning. We repeated the Lord's Prayer. She also had the classes stand in front of her desk and used the trapping system. She taught us history, geography, grammar, reading, spelling etc. My next promotion was to Miss Mary Snider in the Washington Street School building, and then to the girls' high school, taught by Miss Sara Reynolds and Miss Lide Reilly.

And now some comments on our journey to and from school. It was a long walk for a little girl 6 years old to King Street School from "New England" Hill (West Market Street), but pupils came from Broad Street, known then as Clarksville, from Wanamakers Row and Broad Lane or East Market Street, but everybody walked in those days. The winters were long and cold. Big snow banks were along the curb. Measles, mumps, and chickenpox were prevalent at times. Some of the mothers put a little bag of muslin with asafetida on a string around their children's necks to ward off these diseases. At recess the pupil would slip up behind you, pull this little bag out of her dress and put it under your nose. Oh, what fun they had with these little bags of vile smelling stuff.

We had two woolen dress for winter—one for Sunday and one for school, over which we wore a percale or gingham apron with a bib and tied with a bow at the back, to keep our dress clean. We wore a knitted woolen cap over our ears to protect us from earache in February. In March we wore a veil to keep us from getting freckles from the March winds. In warm weather we wore buff gingham sun-bonnets. As we grew older we wore a "sundown" (a hat with no crown made of very soft straw, with broad brim and strings to tie under our chin, to keep us from being tanned.)

On our way home from school a group of us would stop at Mr. Wagaman's drygoods store and ask, "Do you have any cards?" He was always friendly and smiling and would give us cards advertising Hoyt's perfume. He had two daughters, Sadie and Leah.

A group of us would go along North Main Street, down a few steps into a vacant lot owned by Geo. Chambers—a wilderness of shrubbery. The walls of Lincoln Seminary still standing . . . it was burned by the Rebels. Two ladies had a private school there before the Civil War. We picked snowballs, lilacs, and mockorange flowers there. If we had any pennies, we would buy two pennies worth of peanuts from Marty Hoover's peanut

stand. Rosedale Theatre occupies this lot today. Marty Hoover's fresh roasted peanuts stand went next to Hatrick's Cigar Store on the Diamond.

The large copper pennies were still in circulation, also copper coin with a large 2, valued at 2 cents and a small nickel coin with a three on, valued at 3 cents.

This was the reconstruction period; money was scarce; it didn't take much to amuse us, and we were happy with small things.

We always hurried past the wooden Indian that stood in front of the tobacco store on North Main Street (Bob's Smoke Shop, today).

Katy Miller, daughter of Andrew Miller, druggist, and Minnie Aughenbaugh, were our schoolmates.

The walls of King Street School echo the voices of the past, as I close the lid of my memory casket.

May God bless the King Street School and its teachers. May it shelter and instruct the youth of the "Old Home Town" for another 100 years.

(My Uncle Jesse Kosier, Co. D-47 Regt., Inf. Penna. Vol., was quartered in King Street School in 1861. He was a native of Perry County, wounded at Weverton, near Washington, D. C., October 31, 1864. He is buried in National Cemetery at Antietam).

Recollections of Oldest Living Teacher

Miss Blanche Woodall of 239 Lincoln Way East, has the honor of being the oldest living teacher on King Street School's Roster of teachers.

Miss Woodall, who is 83 years of age, very interestingly relates many of her experiences at King Street. She began her teaching career there in 1903 at a salary of $50.00 per month, and upon being asked the following year to assume the sixth grade of 90 boys, received all the way a monthly raise of $2.00.

Miss Woodall taught boys most of the time, which was much to her delight. She explained that while boys do need strict discipline, they also need understanding, and as she puts it, "There's nothing finer than a fine boy, unless it's two of them." She has found it very interesting to follow her "children" into their chosen professions, seeing many of them become successful, and having some of them return to pay their respect to her.

Miss Woodall also recalls an amusing incident in her teaching at King Street. One day as she was endeavoring to illustrate a point in the lesson, she remarked, "Now just suppose Jimmy, here, had a brother next door in the jail . . . of course, we're just *supposing* . . ." Whereupon she was interrupted by Jimmy, "But Miss Woodall, he *is* in jail." Well . . . as Miss Woodall recalls . . . even teachers can have red faces.

Returning to the serious vein, Miss Woodall states that to the best of her knowledge none of her pupils ever gave her any real trouble, which is certainly self-explanatory of the type of teacher this fine lady was.

We take off our hats to Miss Woodall, and wish her many added years of life in our community.



MISS BLANCHE WOODALL



CUSTODIANS

The custodians of King Street School play a large part in its regulation. They perform many acts of service besides keeping the building clean and warm.

There is no record of many who served in this capacity. Mr. S. P. Isenberger served from 1914 to 1937. He was followed by Charles Smith, Joseph E. Kirkwood and Willard Shoop.

←

Willard Shoop and Mrs. Anna Belle Eberly.

Three Living Generations - Direct Line - Who Attended King Street School

In compiling this list of three *living* generations who have attended or are attending King Street School we realize that omissions probably have been made. To those generations we apologize, but by way of explanation would note that this information could not be gleaned from records, but had to be obtained from the people themselves or their friends or relations. So if we have missed you please remember that it is partly your own fault for not letting us know.

Mr. Crawford Weistling
Mrs. Margaret Weistling McKee
Miss Margaret J. McKee

Mrs. Harry Brown
Mrs. Kathryn Brown Liggon
David and Harry Liggon

Mr. Grover C. Patterson
Mrs. Irene Patterson Kitner
Mrs. Joyce Kitner Doyle

Mr. Edward Shatzer
Mr. William Shatzer
Mrs. Arlene Shatzer Bowen

Mr. Charles P. Flack
Mrs. Geraldine Flack Martin
Miss Bonnie Lee Martin

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Mrs. Ellen Small Nozzi
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Mrs. Sarah Nozzi Davis
Mrs. Jane Nozzi Crist

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Schellhase
Mrs. Betty Schellhase Patterson
Michael Patterson

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Rensch,Sr.
Herbert Rensch
Noreen Rensch

Mr. Russell V. Shoemaker
Mrs. Betty Shoemaker Allen
Darlene K. and Carlson E. Allen

Mrs. Robert A. Sellers
Mrs. Helen Sellers Gillan
Cheryl L. Gillan

Mrs. Gertrude B. Eaken
Mrs. Margaret Eaken Hoffman
Louise Hoffman

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Strite
Mr. Edwin D. Strite, Jr.
Linda and Margie Strite

Mrs. Mary Z. Hull
Mrs. Lora J. Hull Nuckels
Mrs. Dona Nuckels Grove

Mrs. Mary Z. Hull
Mrs. Betty Hull Snider
Frederick E. Snider

Mr. George Stewart Klenzing
Mr. George Stewart Klenzing, Jr.
George Stewart Klenzing, III

Mrs. Maud Evans
Mrs. Janet Evans Ott
Mrs. Sheryl Ott Kessinger

Mrs. J. D. Swisher
Mrs. Margaret Swisher Spidell
Linda Marie Spidell

Mr. Harry A. Stepler
Mrs. Helen Stepler Brown
Louise and Audrey Brown

Mrs. Minnie Aughenbaugh Shuster
Mr. James Shuster
Mrs. Harriet Shuster Cobb

Mrs. Mabel Huber Schaff
Mr. Jacob G. Schaff
Mr. Jacob G. Schaff, Jr.

Mrs. Ethel Barnhart Shaffer
Mr. Robert E. Shaffer
Gregory Shaffer

Mr. Leroy Myers
Mrs. Lester Myers Fox
Virginia Lee Fox

Mrs. Guy Asper
Mrs. Margaret Asper Leete
Burt and Leona Leete

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*Mrs. William Deardorff
George Eberly
Dr. D. M. Edwards
*Mrs. Phillip Elliott
*Mrs. Harry Emmons
A Friend
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hamsher
Mrs. George Henderson
Mrs. Catherine Minnich Hovis
Miss Rilla Huber
A. J. White Hutton
*Mrs. Margaret Leete
Dr. John McCauley
Miss Mary McElwain
Dr. D. M. McHenry
Mrs. Evelyn McLaren
Miss Fannie Miller
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*Mrs. Herbert Rensch
Dr. Paul J. Rider
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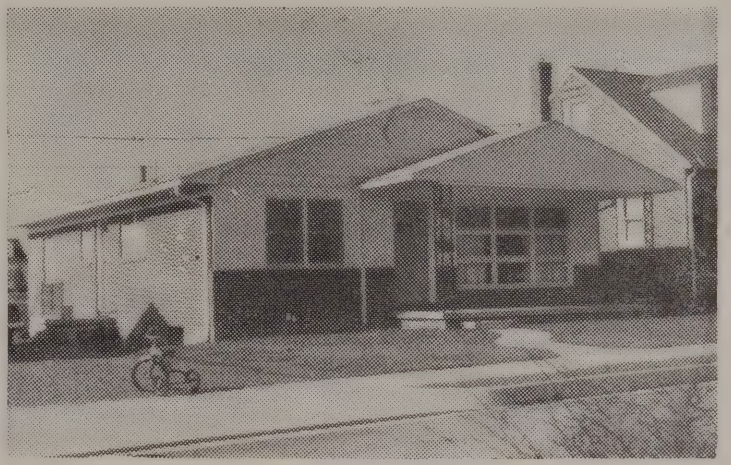
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